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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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NEW SPRING STYLES

The handsomest line of "Derbys" of any house in the | Single and Doublecity, and will save you from long, stylish Cuta-

\$1 to \$1.50 on every hat, and give you styles and quality.

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In Children's Novelties

Cannot be surpassed by any house in the land. All the new and nobby styles are here, and at popular prices.



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Men's Business Suits

Of these we show a varied assortment. breasted Sacks and way Frocks, neat and stylish patterns. Look at the lines we show at from

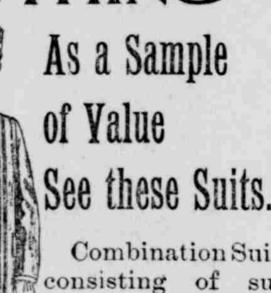


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Combination Suits, consisting of suit, extra pants and cap, all wool, neat patterns, double-breasted coat, for

\$4.95 Good value at \$6.75.

The Trogress Olothung Store

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Engagement of the Man Who Has Made All America Laugh,

In that Hurricane of Hilarious Fun,

Oh, What a Night!

Reconstructed and Rewritten by Frank Dumont, Author of "The Rainmakers," Played by a Perfect Comedy Combination.

AND FUNNY FELLOWS 16

Including the Marvelous Mystifiers, RICE AND HALVERS

A Glittering Array of Novel Features. (In his new invention, Electra Fata Morgana.

In their "DELUSION DANCE."

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NOVELTY COMPANY A remarkable record breaker. Thousands

A combination of High-Class, Refined Specialty Performers, introducing a score of novel comedy acts and Musical turns. Among the specialty stars who will appear are: THE RIDERS,

In their original sketch, "A Circus Rehearsal." LILLIAN BEACH. The Dashing Serio-Comic. BROTHERS HEELEY, Up to Date Comedians.

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Sells Brothers'

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I rincely. Wait for it. See it. Don't miss it. It's like it Grand Glorious Free Street Parade at 10 A. M. On the day of the exhibition.

Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. OF Cents Admits to Combined Shows OF 40 Circus, Menagerie and Hippodrome 40

The Big Half-Dollar Show has Lowered its Price 25 Cents Admits to Combined Shows 25 Circus, Menagerie and Hippodrome. 25

TO-MORROW And TUESDAY, April 17, PITTSBURG VS. INDIANAPOLIS

University Extension

Dr. RICHARD GREEN MOULTON

Monday Night, April 16, at 8,

Scott's Monastery: Speculation Upon Fairies

Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Tickets for sale at the Propyleum and book stores Co rse, #2: course and "Quiz," \$3; single admis.

Wednesday --- LOUISVILLE vs. INDIANAPOLIS.

THE LONDON UNEMPLOYED. With the Aid of Songs They Manage to Peg Along Without Work. There was a good deal of sound sense

in the observation of one of the "unem-

ployed" upon Tower Hill the other day-

that if those who were out of work spent

their time in looking for work, instead of

demonstrating, it would be of a great deal "You might walk barefoot from here to New York a-demonstrating," said this logical agitator, "but you wouldn't get nothing but a pair of sore 'eels. You'd better by half spend your time looking for a job.' The excellence of this advice will appeal to others beside those to whom it is adiressed-principally, perhaps, to those 'classes" for whose instruction the Tower Hill "unemployed" (a distinct class) parade the squares. It will also strike a sympathetic chord in the breasts of those who, without having the distinction of being recognized as the "classes," have nevertheless to listen to the howls of "workers." who are afraid to dig, yet to beg are not ashamed, and who regard the rendering of "The Starving Poor of Old England" as

an altogether better way of earning a day's pay than that of doing a day's work But it is not only the stirring ballad o "The Starving Poor of Old England" which sustains the effect of these idle rascals. Hymn tunes are favorite exercises of the memployed loafer, mainly because they are likely to attract sympathy from those unobservant, uninquiring people who do not know him for the sacrilegious good-fornothing that he is; but even the "Lost Chord, if he can get the words (the tune of no consequence), or "Father, Come Home," will do at a pinch. "Annie Laurie" is a favorite, perhaps because it gives opportunities for ambitious flights in the high notes and one of these parties of lusty beggars has been heard to try "Queen of My Heart" as a quintet. There are many degrees of suffering among those who have to listen to these strains. Everybody is moved in one way or other by them, and some because they cannot believe that a row so unpleasant could proceed from anybody who was not in distress; but perhaps the hardest case is that of the composer who has heard with comparative calmness his airs sung by the suburban amateur, and has even endured to hear them upon the piano organs, but who now listens to them (and is asked to pay for the privilege) as rendered by the howling rufflan whose only excuse for the outrage

A Domestic Conundrum.

is that he does not want to find any other

Mrs. Jack-What's the difference between pillar of salt and a mighty hard time? Mr. Jack-Give it up; what is it? Mrs. Jack-One's Lot's wife and the other's a wife's lot.

Got Them Away Safely. Kansas City Journal. d Hippodrome ZO

Mrs. Foster didn't get a hearing from Congress, but she got her young women safe back to Rhode Island, and ought to be thankful.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC

and Snow from America to Asia. Japan in a Tumult Over Elections-

Chinese Unfriendly to Americans-

Carpenter's Tour and Its Dangers.

dom. This land of Japan made the start

and it has now on its feet the seven league

boots of modern progress. It is jumping

ahead faster than any people have ever

jumped in the past, and within twenty

years it has grown more in civilization

than the European nations have advanced

in centuries. I see from a Japanese news-

paper of this morning that Japan made

last year one hundred and twenty million

there is no doubt that the postal service

here is as good and as cheap as that of

the United States, and these people run

their postal arrangements, paying for

everything in silver more cheaply than we

do paying in gold. The banking systems,

railroads, telegraphs and schools of Japan

are managed almost as carefully and as

intelligently as those of the United States.

There are one hundred periodicals pub-

lished in the city of Tokio alone, and the

newspapers are read by millions. In busi-

ness and manufacturing on a large scale

there is a movement all over the land, and

reports of the elections, which are now tak-

ing place in the different provinces, show

as many quarrels and as much bribery as

though the Japs had taken lessons of our

CHANGES IN CHINA.

lions of pig-tailed Celestials are pulling the

slits of their button-hole eyelids apart, and

it is only a question of time how soon they

will be putting their wonderful muscles,

their sharp business brains and their five-

cents-a-day habits of living into competition with our eight-hour, two-dollar-a-day

laborers as to the manufactured products of

the world. They have coal and iron in ev-

can do as good work as we can, and they

will work twelve hours for one-twentieth

enter the modern manufacturing race the

question will not be one of competition. It

to the size of the aluminium tip on the top

tories have been established in almost the

center of the Chinese empire. They are, I

am told, making cannon and guns as good

as those turned out by our government

works, and the question of railroads is be-

ing agitated by some of the most progres-

sive men of the empire. It may take genera-

tions to bring the country to the state that

Japan has already reached, or the revolu-

tion, precipitated by a war, may come with

a rush. Just now both Japan and China are

torn with dissensions on the subject. There

are strong anti-foreign elements, and an

American buyer for a big New York silk

firm told me this morning that he did not

think it safe for him to travel over the

country while the elections are taking place.

The bulk of the people of China are against

the foreigners, and anti-foreign sentiment

increases daily. The literati of the empire

see the possibility of a revolution, and they

are disseminating all sorts of reports as to

the wickedness of the missionaries and of

the other "red-headed, blue-eyed foreign

devils," as they call us. Out in the country

districts about this place I have often

heard the words of Japanese which my in-

terpreter tells me mean "hairy barbarian"

hurled at me, and in the streets of the Chi-

nese cities I shall probably have to pocket

many an insult to avoid trouble. In Japan,

where the progressive element is in the as-

cendancy, and I have special letters from

the government, it is comparatively safe,

and I shall return here and make an ex-

tended tour in the most out-of-the-way

POSSIBLE DANGERS.

I find will probably be among the Chinese.

I shall skip the coast ports and push my

way into the interior. I will visit many

large cities, some of which are hardly

known to the average reader, and will

travel one thousand miles or more up the

great Yang-tse-klang river. I expect to

visit the old capital of the empire, known

as Nanking, where the famous "Porcelain

tower" was, and which is now one of the

centers of the Chinese literati of the land.

It has been called the Athens of China and

it is one of the centers of anti-foreign in-

fluence. I will take a trip along the Grand

canal, if possible, and will tell you how

this wonderful artery of Chinese trade is

managed. About seven hundred miles from

the coast there is a viceroy, who is famous

all over the celestial world for his progres-

sive ideas. I shall spend some time at his

capital, the city of Hankow, which, with

its suburbs, contains more than a million

people, and from thence will push my way

further into the interior to Ichang, where

is some of the most wonderful scenery in

the world. The gorges of the Yang-tse-

kiang near this point are thousands of

feet deep, and they are said to have no

superior in their picturesque grandeur. I

will have my photographer with me both in

the cities and in the country. Leaving this

part of China, I will next go to the north

and again visit the capital. Peking has a

million inhabitants, and of these I doubt

whether a thousand think that we Amer-

icans are anything else than barbarians.

When I was there before, now five years

ago, I was told that the street on which

all of the foreign legations are located was

called the "Street of the Subject Nations,"

and to-day 900,000 of the people of Peking

actually believe that the American minister

to China and the ministers frem Russia,

France and England are at the cap-

ital to pay their respects to their Em-

peror and give tribute to him. I will take

some trips through this part of China and

will describe the Chinese of the north, who

are as different in their appearance, man-

ners and customs from the Cantonese Chi-

nese, who come to America, as the inhabitants of North Germany are different from

The most dangerous part of my journey

parts of the country.

A slower but as sure a revolution is go-

An Ocean Ride Through Storm

Americans and Europeans excluded. After leaving North China I shall sail (Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.) for Corea, where there is another live YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 10 .- Under news center. The King is in favor of forthe shadow of the snow-clad mountain Fueign methods, and these people, who have giyami! In the heart of flowery Japan a civilization about four hundred years bewhen the snow is on the ground! In the hind that of the China of to-day, may yet land of the rising sun with the sun left outstrip them in civilization. The King and out! Surrounded by a bare-necked, barehis Queen, and the thousand old eunuchs chested and almost bare-legged nation on of the palace, now conduct all the business stilts, I shiver in my overcoat as I write under the rays of the electric light, and I for the homes of the base-burner and the understand there is an American employed furnace. Within the past three weeks I to build an electric railroad at the capital. have traveled 8,000 miles and have now The anti-foreign influence exis s here as nearly reached the other side of the globe. well as in China, but the people are more I am on my way to interior China, and a kindly, and I hope that such arrangements month later I will be in the very center can be made as to enable me to go right of the great Chinese empire. I have come across the kingdom from one, side to the to the far East to tell you of the wonderother. It will take several mule loads of ful changes that are taking place on the money to pay my expenses on this trip, other side of the world. Asia is now one for the only coin in circulation is the copof the great news centers of the globe. per cash, and twenty-five of our dollars It is making history faster than either in this would weigh at least three hundred America or Europe, and a wonderful change is going on among the nations of slanteyed humanity which is bound to affect every man, woman and child in christen-

From Corea I may go to Siberia and give a letter on the trans-Siberian railroad from its terminum, Vladivostock, or I may sail direct for Japan and visit the Alaska of that country, where are the hairy Ainos, who worship bears and keep themselves, as far as possible, drunk from one year's end to the other. My tour will be an out-of-way one from beginning to end, and I hope I shall find much that is new and unwritten.

the Chinese of the north have many men six feet in height and they are as strong

in intellect and physique as any people in

the world. At Peking are the great uni

versities of the empire and in some of these they are now teaching our sciences, and the big Chinese examinations of the future

will probably embrace geology and astron-

omy as well as the essays of Confuciuc.

The hatred of foreigners is great and the

majority of the people would like to see the

THE OCEAN TRIP. cific. I took the Canadian steamship line, from America to the far east, and had it been summer there could have been no voyage more pleasant. The three empress that sail the Atlantic, and they are fitted ocean travel. The cabins are lighted by electricity and they are twice the size of those of the Atlantic lines. The officers are all English, and the ships form a part of the British naval reserve. They carry the British mails and receive a subsidy from the English government. The servants are Chinese, and you are waited on in your room and at the table by yellowskinned boys in pig tails and gowns, and you find their service far better than that of the greedy-eyed, fee-soliciting stewards

who wait upon you when you go to Europe. The ship on which I crossed was the Empress of Japan. Let me give you an idea of her. Take the street in front of your house. If the Empress of Japan could be dragged up it, her sides would scrape the walls of the houses and she the roadway from one end of the block to the other, and if you examined her you would find her to be a great steel shell modern mind can invent. You would find in her a butcher shop, a bakery, a carpenter shop, Chinese and European kitchens, and a whole summer hotel of rooms for sleeping, eating, smoking and reading. If permitted, you would go from story to story, as I did, down into the very bottom of her, where a plate of steel as thick as your finger is all that keeps out the water, and inspect her great engines, which almost noiselessly but irresistibly screw her on across the Pacific, on the longest ocean route of the world. You might begin to figure on the force that moved her, and if your calculations were correct you would see that 10,000 horses all pulling at once would represent it. You would find that she carried enough weight to load down 6.000 two-horse wagons, and it would probably surprise you to know that of this vast amount one-third has to be made up of coal. It requires 2,000 tons of coal to start out on such a voyage, and the steamer burns from 100 to 200 tons every day. It is a big dwelling house that requires ten tons of coal a year. This steamer uses enough on a single voyage to supply a town of 1,000 people, or 200 families, with fuel the year round, and it would take as much year. Thirty-two Chinamen are kept busy shoveling coal into her furnaces, and the shoveling goes on day and night from the time she starts till the end of the voyage. During our journey the engines were pushed to their fullest. We had a head wind the most of the way, and for twelve out of the thirteen days which it took to cross it was stormy in the extreme. As we neared the Aleutian islands it became bitterly cold, and the ship was covered with snow and ice. The sailor in the "crow's nest," among the rigging, nearly froze to death, and he was so cold that he had to be carried down to the main deck. I shall never forget how beautiful the ship looked on the morning after this cold snap. The sun rose and painted the ice-clad ship with diamonds. Every rope sparkled with a thousand prismatic hues, and the masts were great poles of precious stones. There was a flerce wind blowing, and as the sun came up the ice melted and the sailors chopped it from the hurricane deck and swept it away into the sea. I took a snap shot of them as we rose and fell in the waters, and it almost freezes me the remembrance as I look at it. IN THE LAND OF YUM YUM.

We came into the harbor here, however, with the sun shining. We got a splendid view of Fugiyama, whose snow-clad beauty rose twelve thousand feet out of the sea through opalescent clouds, and rode in sampans to the shore, to find ourselves surrounded by the queer sights of Japan in winter. We saw the rich Yum Yum rushing along the streets on her wooden clogs. with only her bright eyes showing out of the well-wrapped face, for all the world like the veiled maidens of Egypt, and we saw her poorer sister caught by the wind at a corner, and her paper umbrella torn from her hands by the storm, while she bent over and tried to keep her kimona from blowing up above her bare knees. We Americans would freeze in Japanese dress. The common people of both sexes wear neither drawers nor underclothing, and the long, warm stockings which our maidens affect are unknown in Japan. Both men and women wear shoes of white cotton, which just clasp the ankles, and which are kept off the ground by sandals of straw or of wood. Above these to the waist there is no leg covering, except the loose silk or cotton gown known as the kimona. This is fastened at the front, and it is sometimes wadded. It is worn by both sexes, and as they push their way along the streets the raw cold wind of winter drags the folds apart at the front, and you can see the amorous snow flying about the rosy bare calves of the maidens.

Among the poorer classes there are many who are entirely barelegged, and I have city ledger keeprs are also required to rebeen pulled about through the city to-day by jinrikisha men whose legs were nude which they may discover in balancing, and

the Lazzaroni of Naples. Our Chinese are BANK-CLERK THIEVES short and small boned. The Tartars and

Plan that Prevents Collusion Between Employes and Depositors.

Detailed Description of the Device Invented by the President of One of New York's National Banks.

New York Evening Post.

The number of recent robberies of banks in this city by bookkeepers through collusion with customers of the banks has attracted a good deal of attention in banking circles, not because of the amounts stolenthey were mostly insignificant, in no case reaching as high as \$100,000, and only one out of four exceeding \$50,000-but because of the apparent fault or lack of checks on the employes. The worst cases occurred in the United States National Bank, the Continental Bank, the Tradesmen's National Bank and the American Exchange National Bank. In two cases the thieving employed were prosecuted and are now serving out their sentences in prison, and the other two are expected to be similarly dealt with in

The presidents of several national banks, when asked to-day about the robbery of banks by collusion between employes and customers, said that it was impossible to prevent it, but that such robberies ought to be detected before they had gone for many weeks if the usual means for finding out such things were taken, such as changing bookkeepers, etc. The president of one of the largest down-town national banks, however, when asked if such robberies could not be prevented, said that they could. "The thing to do," he said, "is to prevent collusion between customers and bookkeepers of the bank. We have done The trip from Vancouver to Japan was | that, or at least we think we have, and more like a voyage to the north pole than we are satisfied that such robberies could bookkeepers and our customers and the system of checks we employ to prevent the bank being roobed in that way, "In order to secure proper attention

the wants of our city depositors and to guard the bank from possible loss in conequence of dishonesty on the part of bookkeepers, or of collusion between book-keepers and dishonest dealers, we have adopted the following method for handling edgers are in an upper room of the bank, so as to prevent all intercourse between the bookkeepers and the parties whose accounts are kept in those ledgers. Bookeepers are instructed to take off a trial thereafter they are transferred from one edger to another, so that each one's errors are looked up and adjusted by another clerk. Bookkespers are not permitted to make any entries upon the books of original entry of the bank, their duties being confined to posting on their ledgers and balancing pass-books. All charges to the the checks or charge tickets, which are which lists are called back each day to of the debit side of the dealer's account upon the ledger. Any discrepancy between them must be adjusted, with the knowledge voucher clerks. Balance ledgers are kept in charge of another bookkeeper for each city ledger, and separate postings are made

"Everything pertaining to the accounts of city depositors is under the general supervision of an information clerk, and a department of the bank has been established termed the 'information bureau,' for the receiving and delivery of pass books for any information regarding their accounts. The other employes of the bank are not allowed to give such information and all inquiries from dealers concerning their accounts must be referred to this bureau. The information clerk has a winchecks before delivering the balanced pass books and ascertain if there are any outstanding checks for the account, and should quired to examine the youchers and ascertain if the checks have been paid and charged to the account of the dealer instead to the certified account. Every pass book that is balanced before delivery of the same he is required to compare with the balance ledger and see that the balances as brought down by the bookkeepers agree with those upon the balance ledger. He is also required to investigate any differences report to the chief clerk or an officer of the bank anything appearing irregular in the slightest degree. After comparing the balances he initials the same as being correct and he must not deliver any pass book until the balance as stated thereupon has been examined and found correct. He also examines, verifies and initials all entries and alterations made upon the pass books by the ledger keepers in balancing the same, and sees that requests from dealers to have pass books balanced at once or at

and if customers do not respond to his requests he reports the fact to the chief clerk or an officer of the bank. OTHER SAFEGUARDS. "When pass-books are presented to the loan clerk, discount clerk, collection clerk, or receiving teller, to enter up credits of the current day's work that have been made in the various departments and not yet placed upon the pass-book, they are required to send the same to him for certification. He initials such entries, keeps a record of them and verifies, by comparison with the credit books, after such

any stated time are complied with. The in-

formation clerk also keeps a record of

lealers' accounts and examines frequently

the dates upon which their pass books were

balanced, and is required to see that every

pass book in the bank is balanced at least

once in two months. He follows up very

closely this matter of getting in pass books.

books have been properly closed for the "Whenever the bookkeepers enter upon the pass-books credits which were made previous to the current day's work, and not entered at the time, he is obliged to compare such entries with the credit book; and, if found correct, to initial the entry upon the pass-book before delivery to dealer. He is also required to see that credits written upon the pass-books subsequent to the dates of the transaction are marked thereon with the dates of both such entries and the original credits upon the books of the bank. He must investigate carefully all differences in pass-books reported by dealers and cause such tickets to be made as are necessary to adjust the differences; and he must verify and countersign these tickets, keep a record of them and of the parties making the errors, and also have the tickets countersigned by an officer.

'In taking off the trial balances at the end of the month the balance ledger keep-ers are instructed to note the balances of each of the dealers on a separate book. The ledger keepers do the same. They are then handed to the information cierk to strike the difference, and if there be any, to thoroughly investigate such differences and see that they are properly adjusted. The city ledger keepers are reuired to balance pass-books at once when so requested by the information clerk, and to have all pass-books balanced and ready for delivery at the time specified by him Special efforts are made to balance all pass-books within twenty-four hours from the time they are left with the bank. The have him verify and initial upon the pass-books the change necessary for them to make. They are required to furnish him

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